

FIG. 1

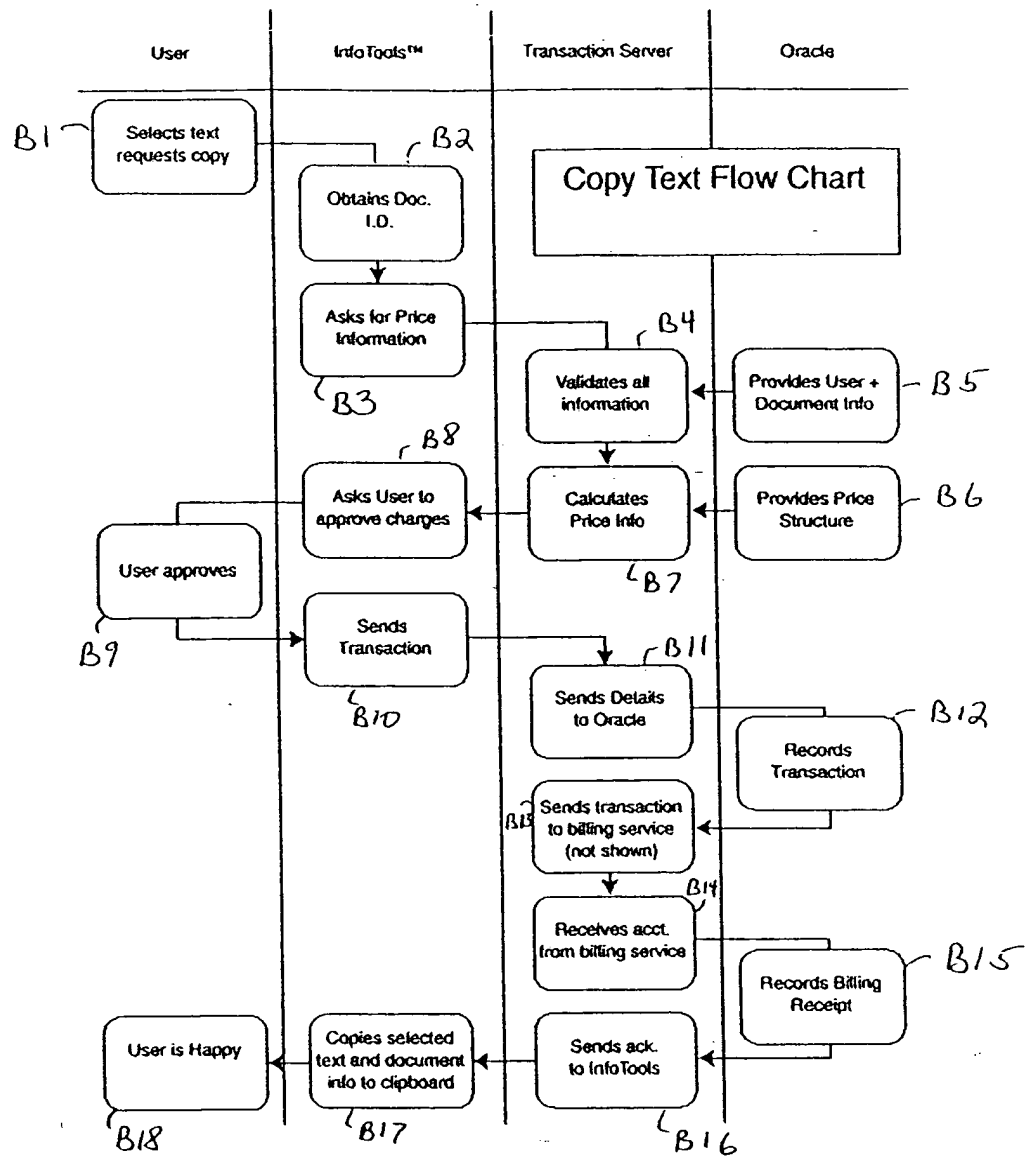


Fig. 2

Repository FlowChart

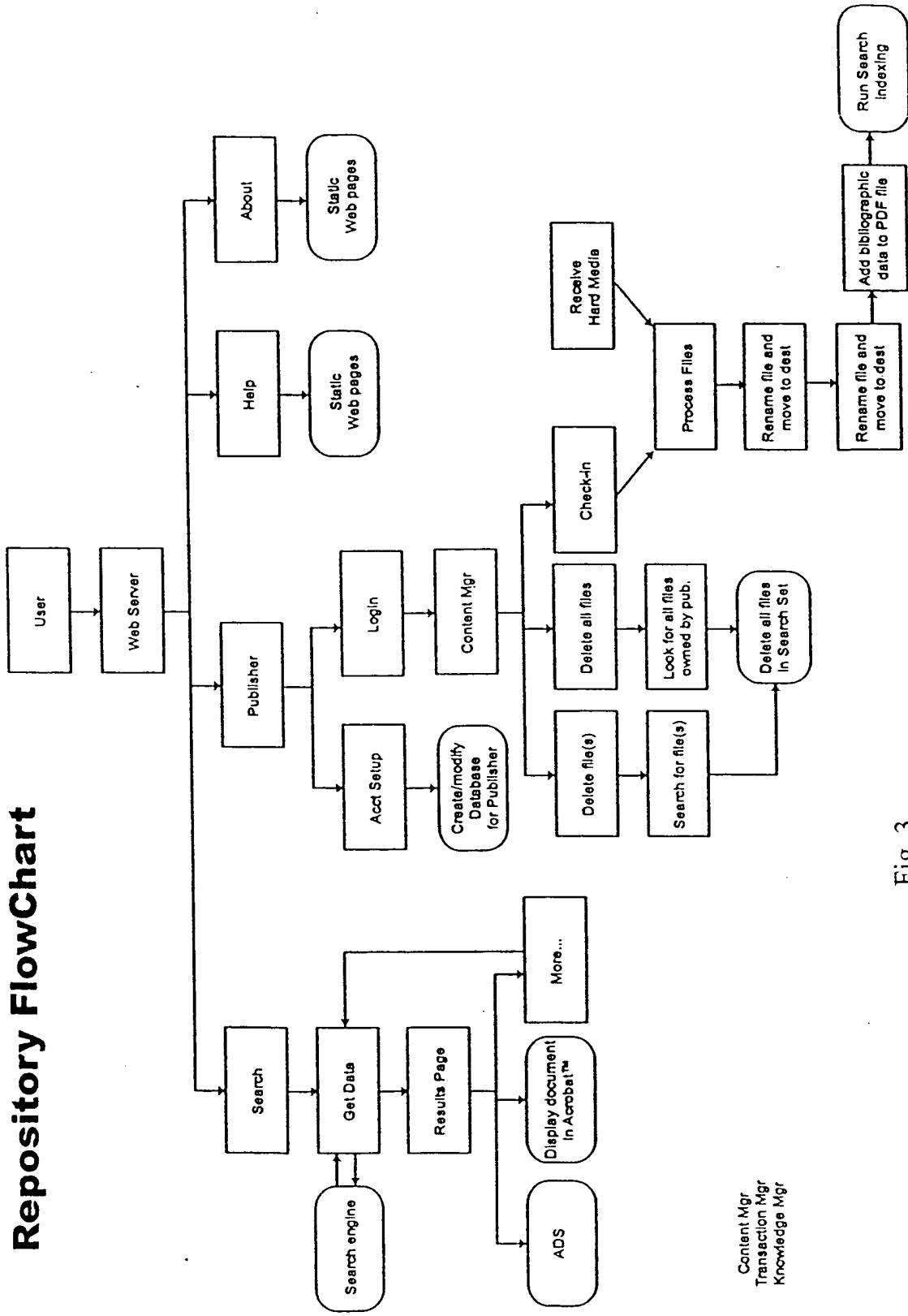


Fig. 3

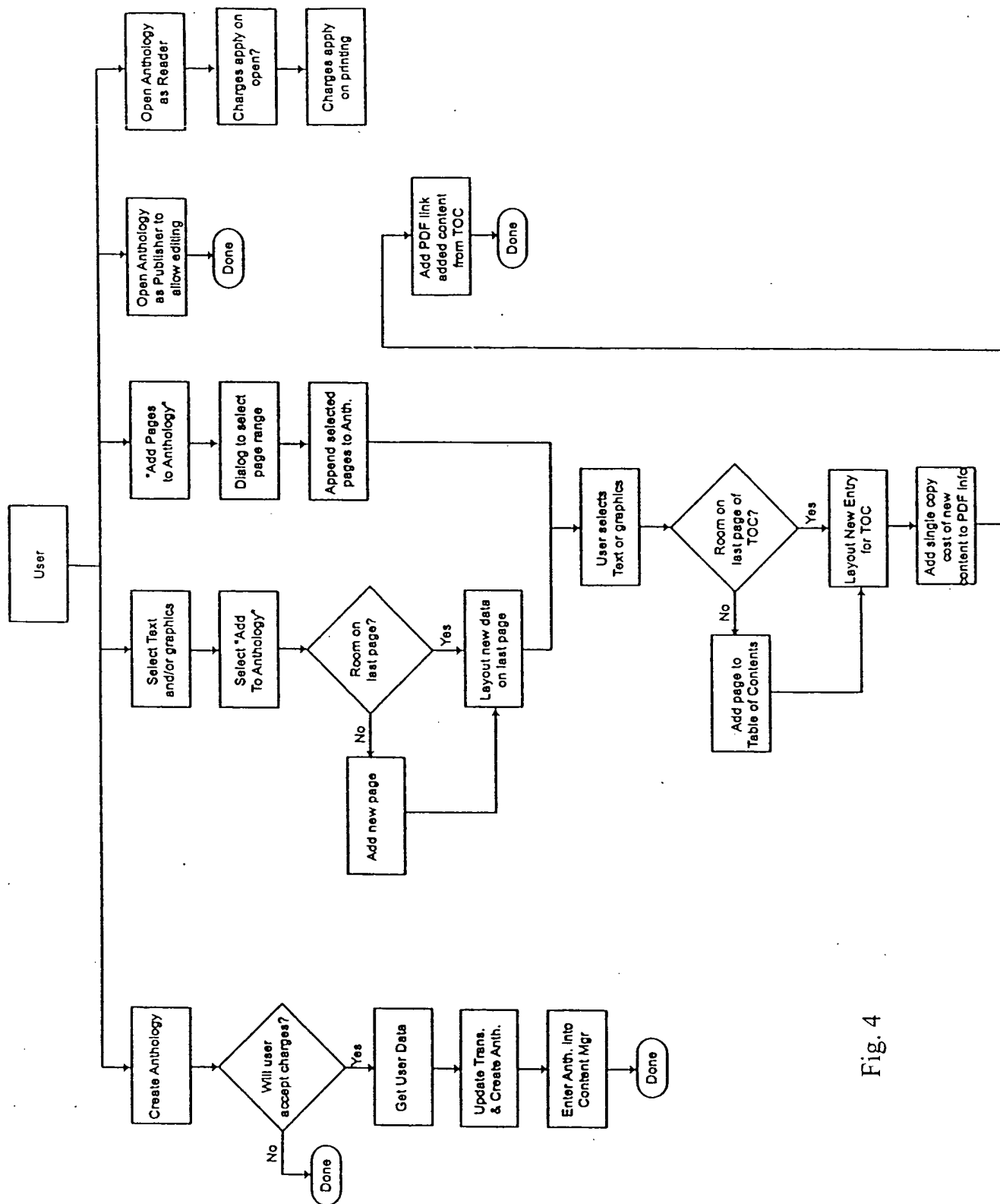


Fig. 4

InfoTools™ FlowChart

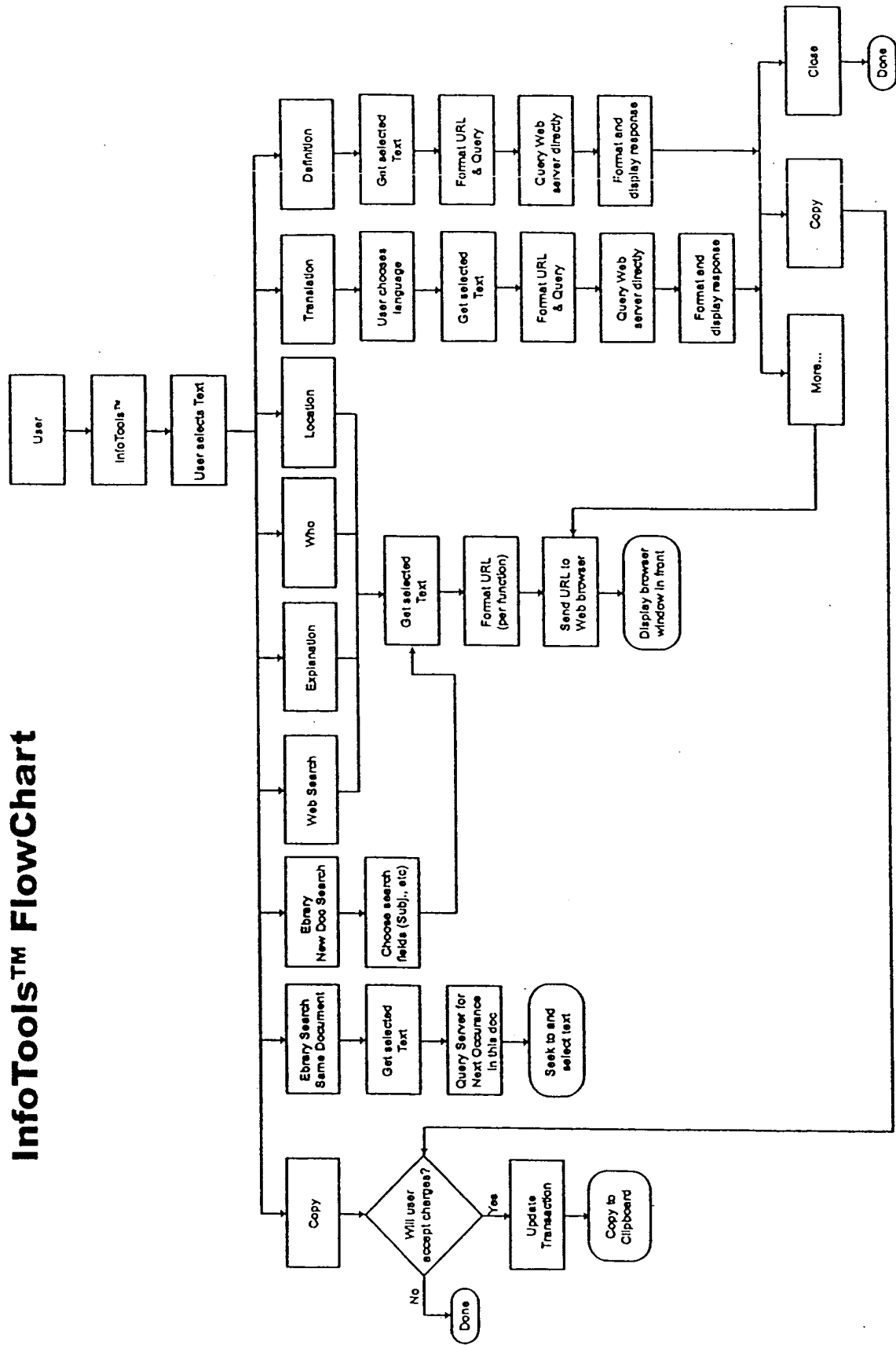


Fig. 5

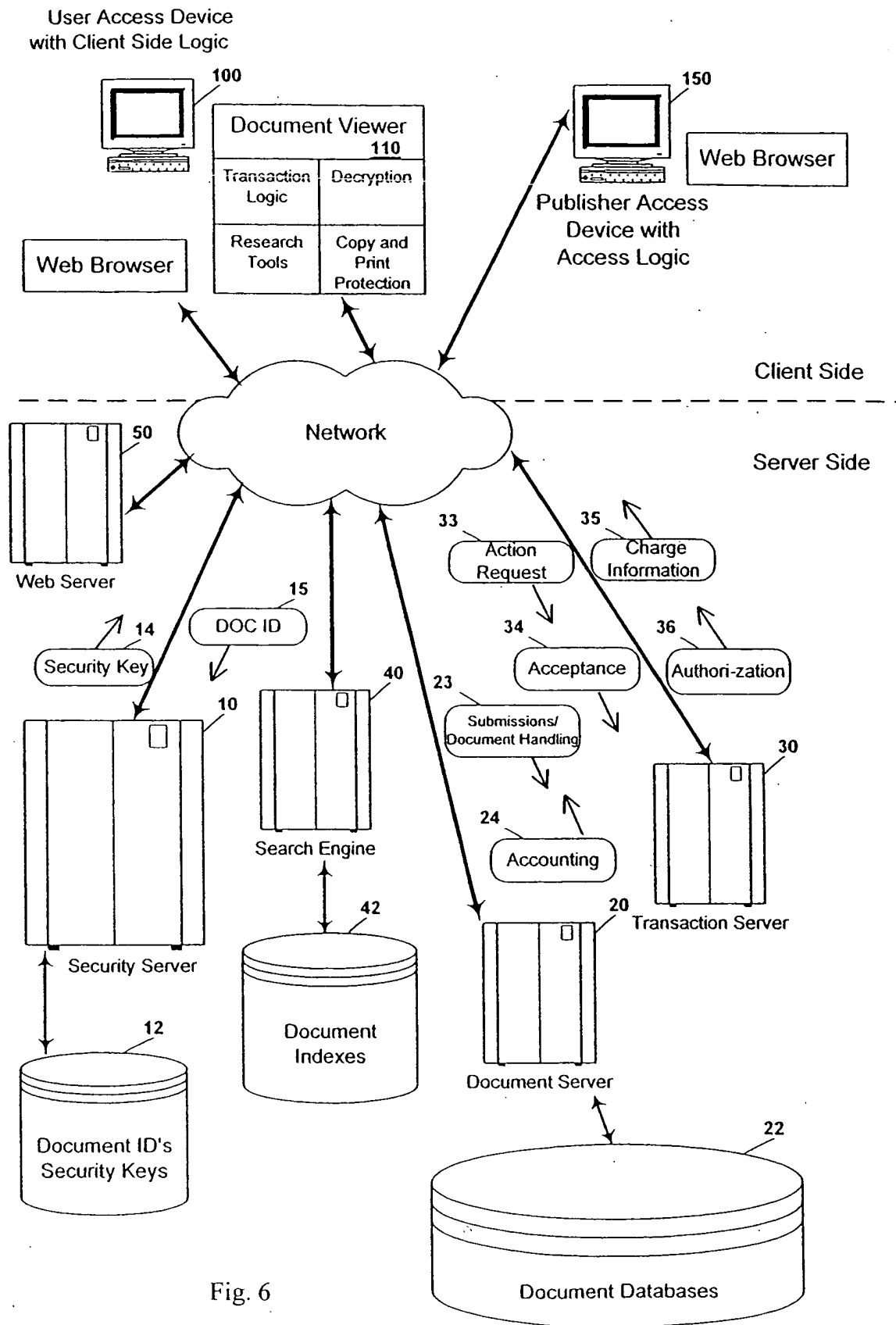


Fig. 6

Document Header
Document ID
Bibliographic Data
Keyword Data
Security Data
Other MetaData
Encrypted Document Contents

FIG. 7

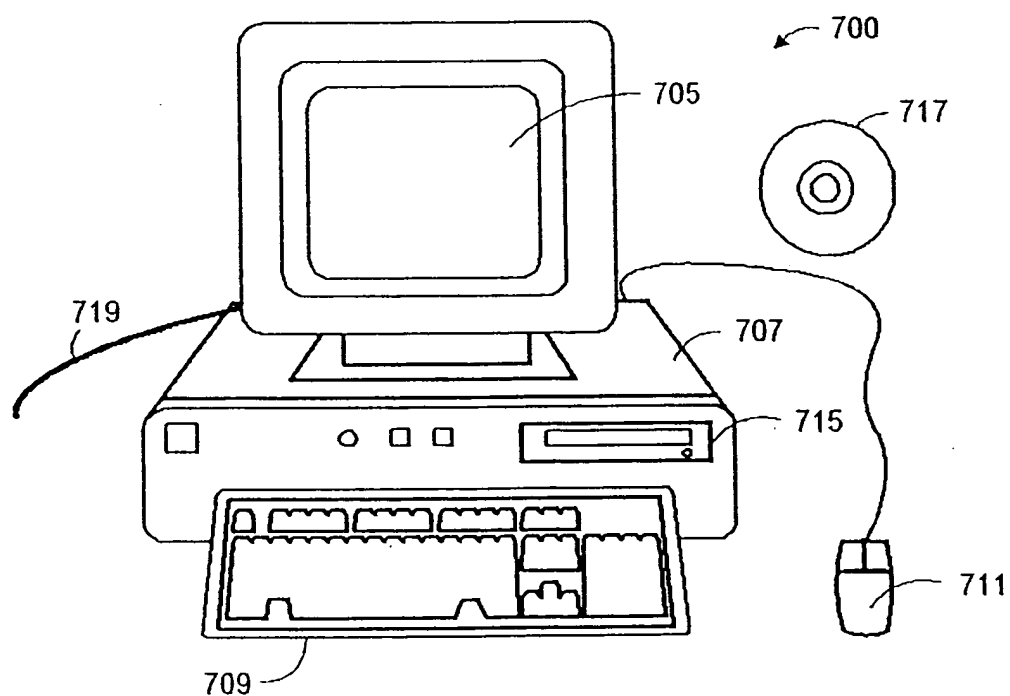


FIG. 8

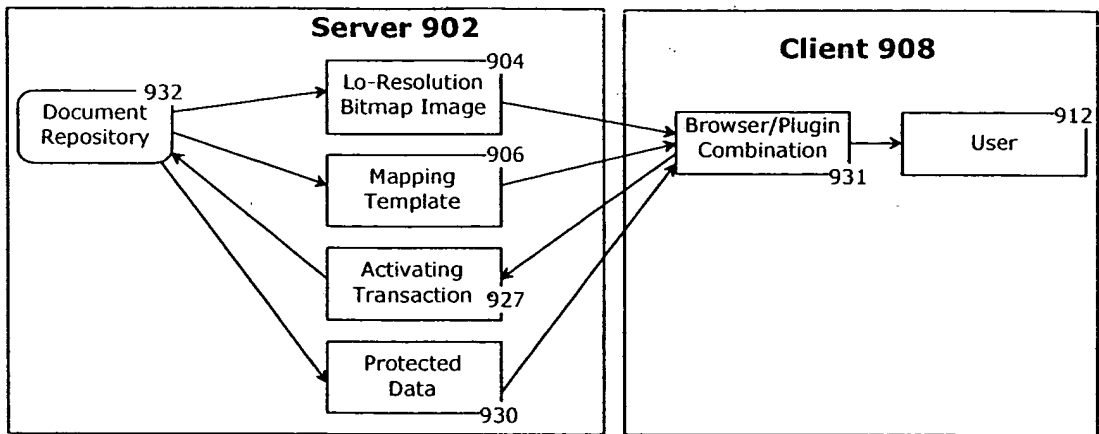


Fig. 9

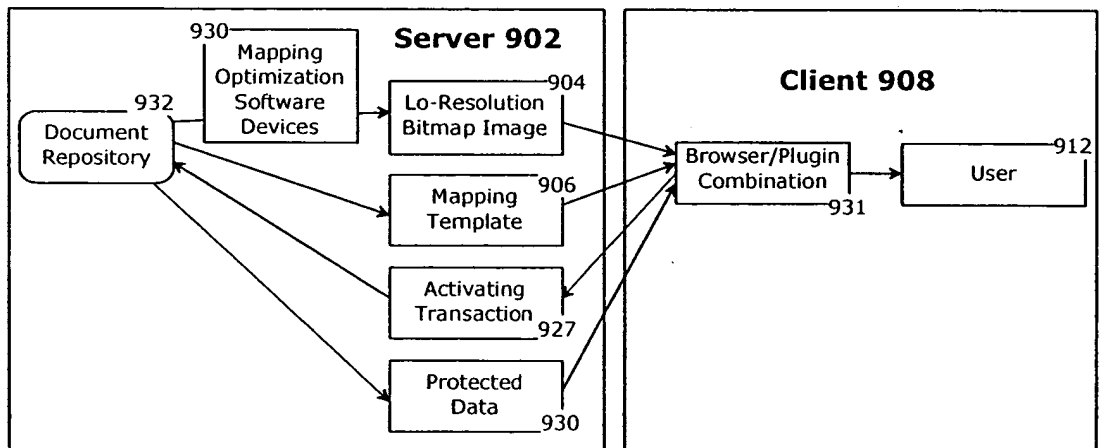


Fig. 10

Bermuda

Thomas Gross

Bermuda's flexible regulatory conditions, strong infrastructure, neutral tax conditions, and advanced Internet services and legislation continued to favour smooth and steady economic growth at the end of 2000 and in early 2001, especially in the insurance and reinsurance industries. However, concerns of the negative impact of the US economic contraction on the Bermudian economy were mounting in spring 2001.

Economic developments

The Bermudian tourism industry is continuing its dramatic decline. Air arrivals during the last quarter of 2000 fell 12.5 per cent. All commercial tourist accommodations reported low occupancy levels during this time. The total number of annual visitors has dropped continuously since 1997. With 534,000 visitors in 2000, the number was 3.2 per cent down on 1999.

Fig. 11

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Fig. 12

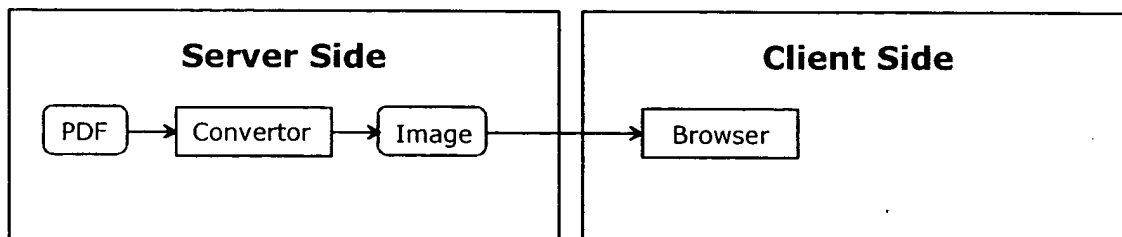


Fig. 13

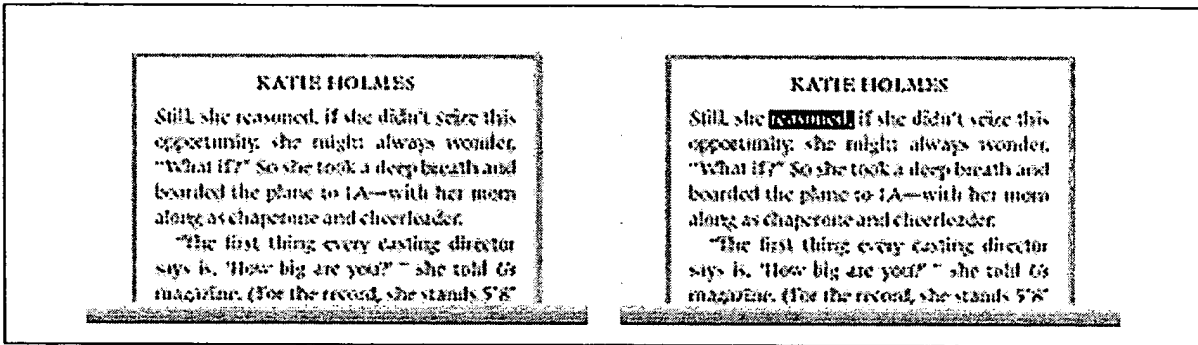


Fig. 14

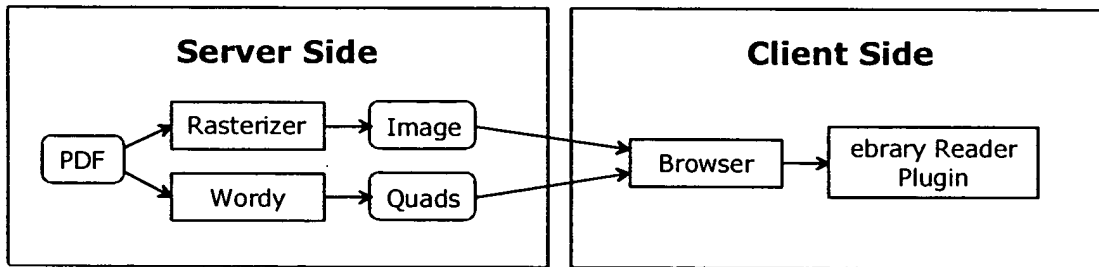


Fig. 15

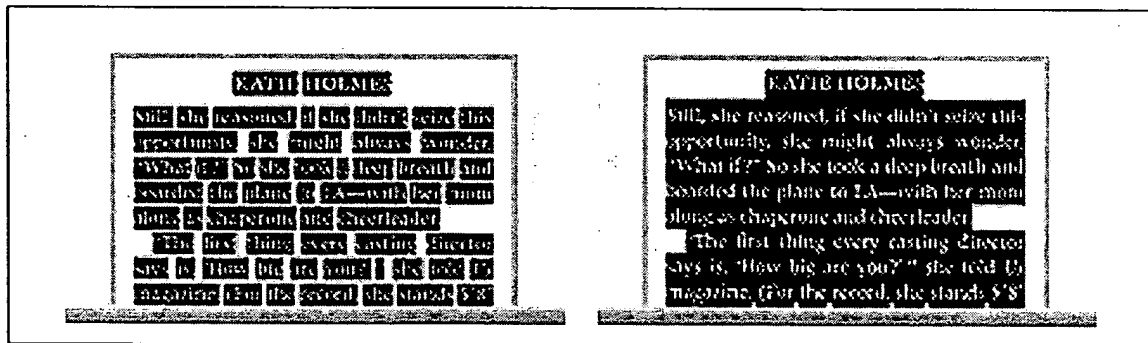


Fig. 16

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Fig. 17

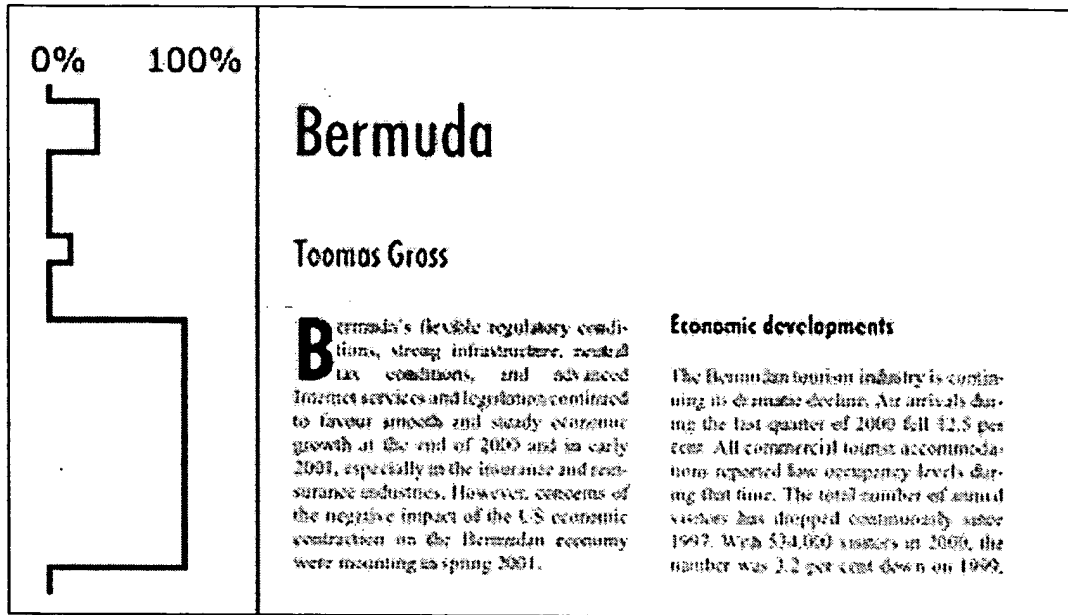


Fig. 18a

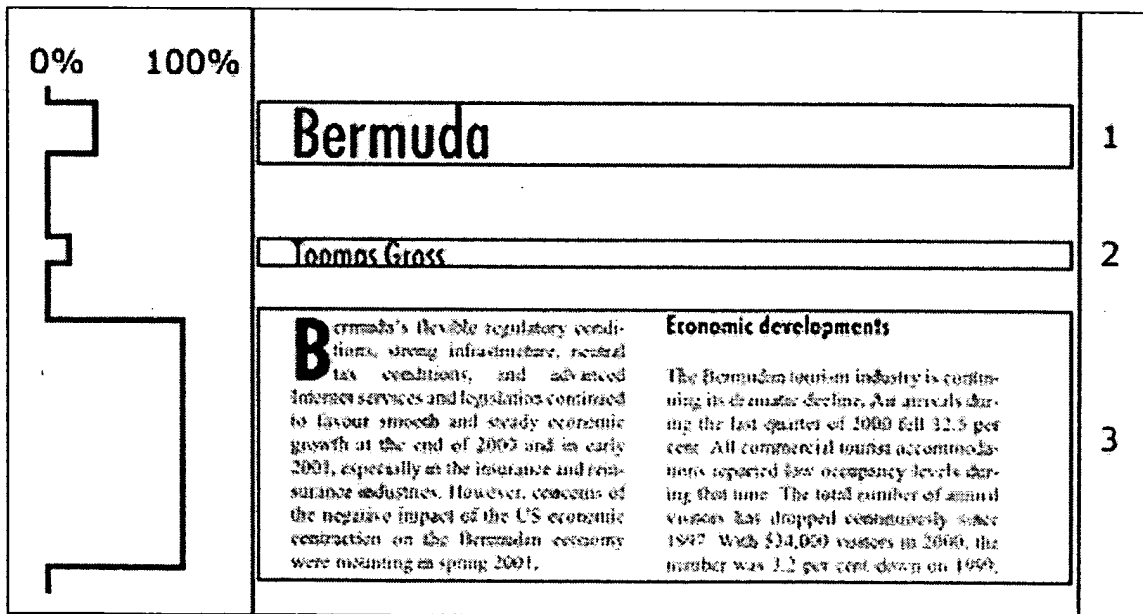


Fig. 18b

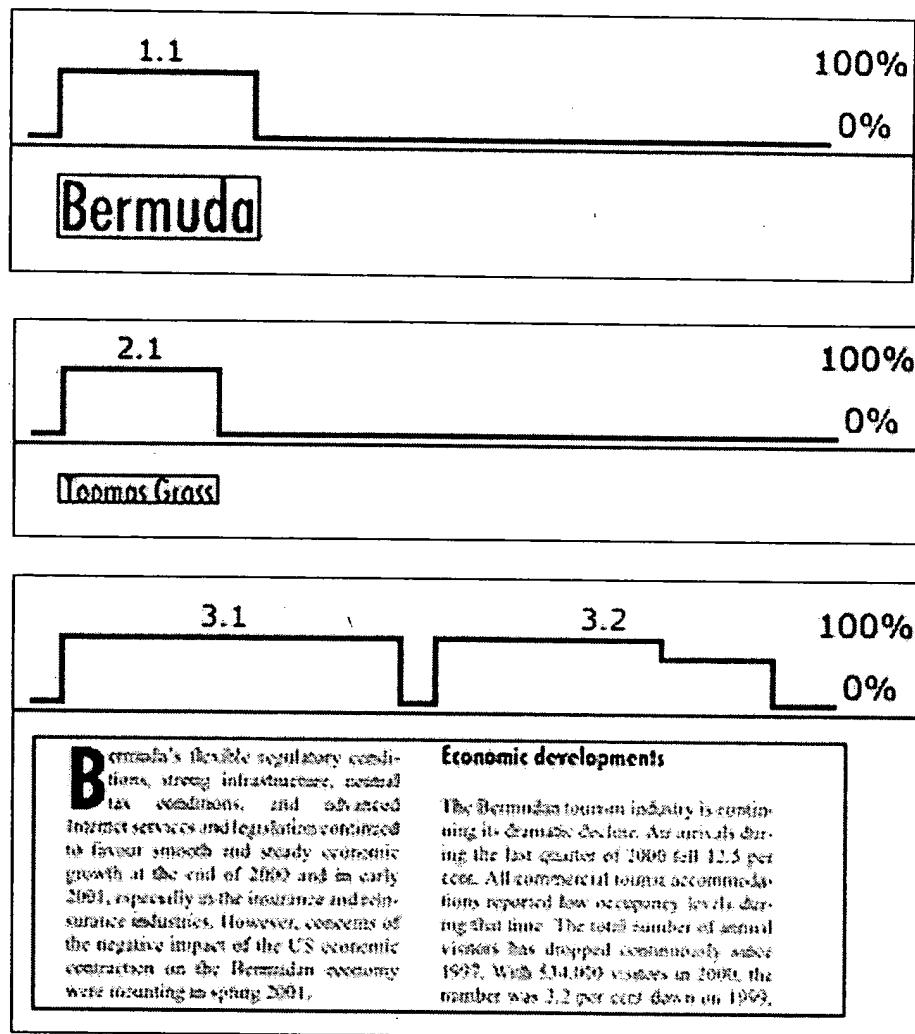


Fig. 18c

1.1	Bermuda	
2.1	Thomas Grass	
3.1	<p>Bermuda's flexible regulatory conditions, strong infrastructure, neutral tax conditions, and advanced Internet services and legislation continued to favour smooth and steady economic growth at the end of 2003 and as early 2004, especially in the insurance and reinsurance industries. However, concerns of the negative impact of the US economic contraction on the Bermudian economy were mounting in spring 2004.</p>	<p>Economic developments</p> <p>The Bermudian tourism industry is continuing its dramatic decline. Air arrivals during the last quarter of 2003 fell 12.5 per cent. All commercial tourist accommodations reported low occupancy levels during that time. The total number of annual visitors has dropped continuously since 1997. With 514,000 visitors in 2000, the number was 3.2 per cent down on 1999.</p>
		3.2

Fig. 18d

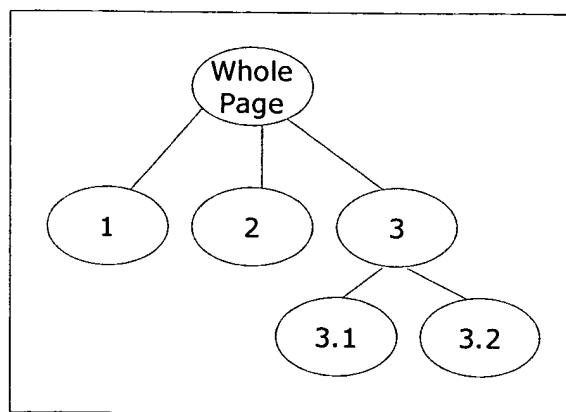


Fig. 19

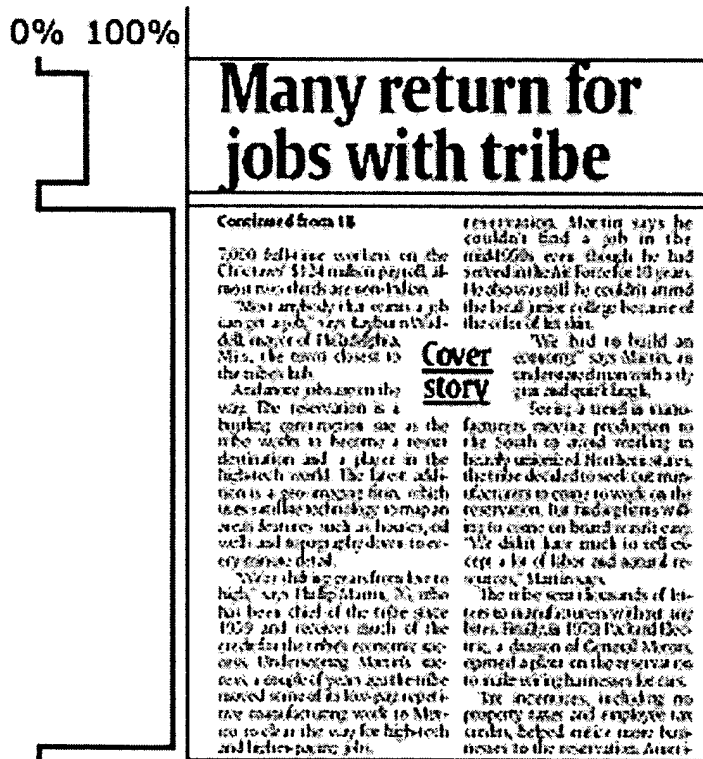


Fig. 20a



Many return for jobs with tribe

Continued from 1B

7000 bell-line workers on the Christmas \$124 million payroll, almost two-thirds are non-Indian.

"What anybody that wants a job can get a job," says Leburn Walsh, mayor of Hialeah, Fla., the town closest to the reservation.

And new jobs are on the way. The reservation is a booming community as the tribe seeks to become a tourist destination and a player in the high-tech world. The latest addition is a processing firm, which uses satellite technology to map areas for services such as houses, roads and water supply lines to every corner of the area.

"After that we go from low to high," says Philip Martin, 36, who has been chief of the tribe since 1979 and oversees much of the credit for the tribe's economic success. Under his wing, Martin says, a couple of years ago the tribe forced some of its long-term reputation for manufacturing work to Martin to clear the way for high-tech and higher-paying jobs.

For example, Martin says he couldn't find a job in the mid-1960s even though he had served in the Air Force for 10 years. He also says he couldn't attend the local state college because of the color of his skin.

Cover story

"We had to build an economy," says Martin, 36, credited with a shy grin and quick laugh.

Seeing a need in manufacturing, he moved production to the South as a way of working in heavily unionized Northern states. The tribe decided to send out managers to go to work on the reservation. But today, after working to come on board, many say, "We didn't have much to sell except a lot of labor and natural resources," Martin says.

The tribe sent thousands of letters to manufacturers without success. Finally, in 1979, Pacific Electric, a division of General Motors, opened a plant on the reservation to make wiring harnesses for cars.

Tax incentives, including no property taxes and employee tax credits, helped make more businesses to the reservation. Martin



Fig. 20b

Many return for jobs with tribe

Continued from 18

2000 full-time workers on the Choctaw \$124 million payroll. It doesn't even include construction.

"What anybody that wants a job can get a job," says Leburn. "All I did is moved the tribe's headquarters. Mrs. the town down to the reservation."

And now there are the 2000. The reservation is a bustling community, not a remote place. It is becoming a town, a place in the high-tech world. The latest addition is a processing plant, which uses satellite technology to map in each feature, such as houses, or wells and topography down to every minute detail.

"We're taking a giant leap forward," says Philip Martin, the tribe's chief. "We've been chief of the tribe since 1959 and never had all the credit for the tribe's economic success. Underworking Martin, we took a couple of years ago the industrial zone of the tribe's capital, we're in the way for high-tech and high-paying jobs."

Cover story

reservation. Martin says he couldn't find a job in the mid-1950s even though he had worked in the tribe for 10 years. He was told he couldn't find the local jobs because of the color of his skin.

"We had to build an economy," says Martin, in an interview with a local newspaper.

Seeing a need in manufacturing, moving production to the south to avoid working in nearly deserted northern states, the tribe decided to seek out manufacturers to come to work on the reservation. For the first time, they began to come on board in 1967. "We didn't have much to sell except a lot of labor and some resources," Martin says.

The tribe soon found a way to make a success without any. In 1972, Ford and Daimler, a division of General Motors, opened a plant on the reservation to make 400,000 cars a year.

The incentives, including no property taxes and employee tax credits, helped create more businesses on the reservation. Since

Fig. 21



Fig. 22

Many return for jobs with tribe

Figure 1

* See below for complete schedule.
 The term is 12 months and will be
 renewed for 3 years after.
 The cost of \$12000.00 per
 year for 3 years, and the first year
 is \$4000.00.

Many return for jobs with tribe

Abstract

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

Many return for jobs with tribe

Continued on p. 25

Many return for jobs with tribe

100

[illegible]

Many return for jobs with tribe

Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; disclosure strategies

...the fact that the...
...the fact that the...
...the fact that the...

Many return for jobs with tribe

—

* This table gives information on the
 * 1990 census of the United States and
 * is available on microfiche and tape.
 * * * * *
 * This is a table of the 1990 census
 * and is available on microfiche and tape.
 * * * * *

Many return for jobs with tribe

2000

With today's advances in the science of medicine and the use of modern medicine, the

Fig. 23

Washington

Bush isn't on the ballot, but his influence is

White House steers GOP in 2002 races

By David E. S. Clinton



George W. Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney are seen here at a campaign event in New York City.

WASHINGTON — The White House is steering the GOP in the 2002 congressional elections, a move that could significantly alter the party's direction and the nation's political landscape. The administration is pushing for a more conservative agenda, focusing on issues like the environment, social issues, and the economy. This influence is being exerted through various channels, including direct communication with party leaders and the distribution of campaign funds. The White House's role in steering the GOP is a departure from the traditional independence of the party, which has often been a source of tension between the executive branch and the legislative branch.

The White House's influence is being felt across the GOP, from the grassroots to the highest levels of the party. The administration is pushing for a more conservative agenda, focusing on issues like the environment, social issues, and the economy. This influence is being exerted through various channels, including direct communication with party leaders and the distribution of campaign funds. The White House's role in steering the GOP is a departure from the traditional independence of the party, which has often been a source of tension between the executive branch and the legislative branch.

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Raising money across the country

President Bush and Vice President Cheney are seen here at a campaign event in New York City.

State	Year	Amount	Source
Alaska	2001	\$100,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2002	\$150,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2003	\$200,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2004	\$250,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2005	\$300,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2006	\$350,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2007	\$400,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2008	\$450,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2009	\$500,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2010	\$550,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2011	\$600,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2012	\$650,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2013	\$700,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2014	\$750,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2015	\$800,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2016	\$850,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2017	\$900,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2018	\$950,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2019	\$1,000,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2020	\$1,050,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2021	\$1,100,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2022	\$1,150,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2023	\$1,200,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2024	\$1,250,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2025	\$1,300,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2026	\$1,350,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2027	\$1,400,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2028	\$1,450,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2029	\$1,500,000	Oil and Gas Industry
Alaska	2030	\$1,550,000	Oil and Gas Industry

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Article 24-1

Article 24-3

Boston cardinal orders priests to ignore call for councils of lay leaders

By David E. S. Clinton



BOSTON — Cardinal Bernard Law has ordered priests to ignore a call for councils of lay leaders, a move that has sparked controversy and raised questions about the role of lay people in the Catholic Church. The cardinal's decision is seen as a rejection of the idea that lay people should have a say in the church's internal affairs, a concept that has been gaining traction in some parts of the church.

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Article 24-2

Fig. 24a

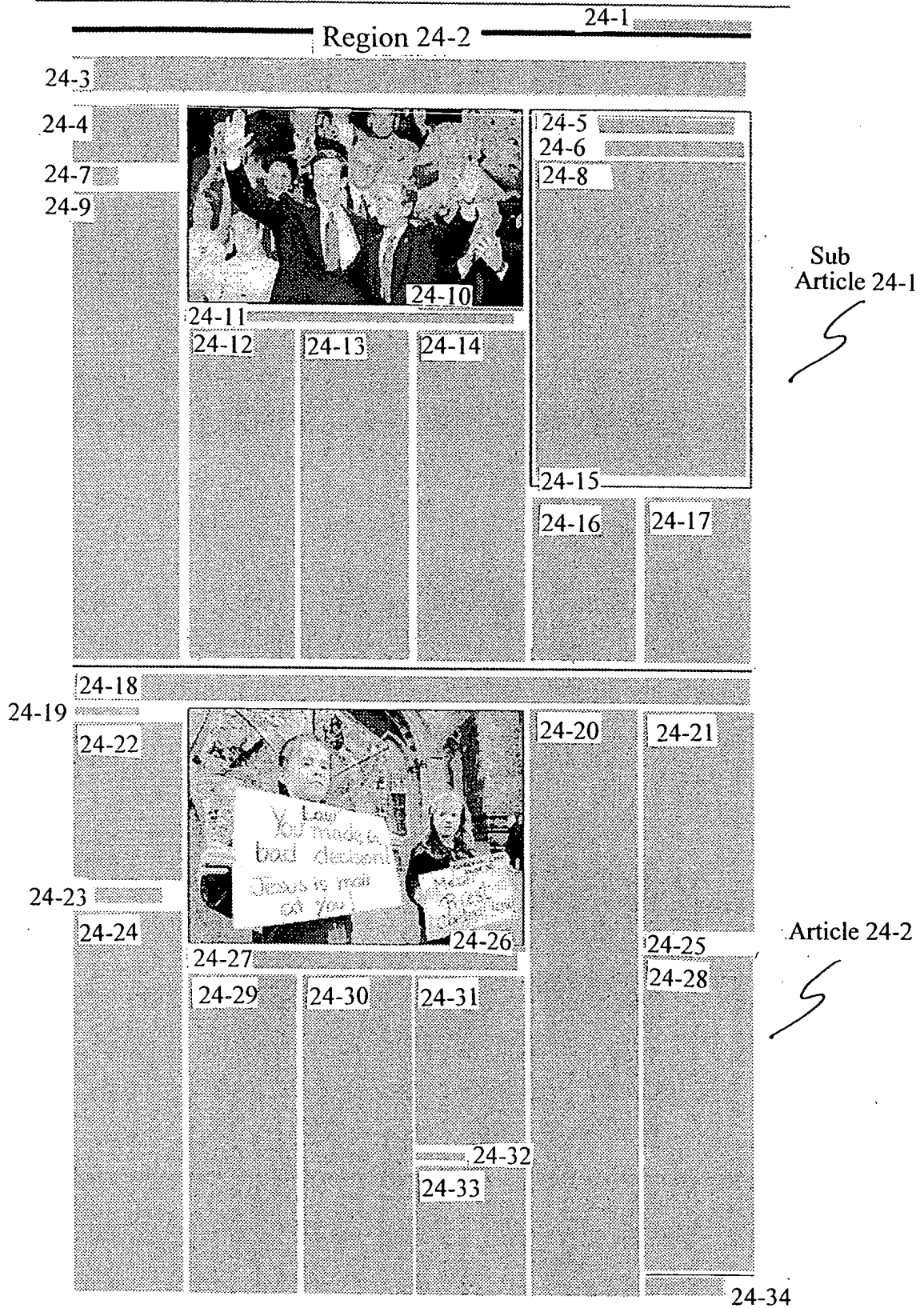


Fig. 24b

Frame 24-1

Frame 24-2

Frame 24-3

Article 24-1

Frame 24-4

Article 24-2

Frame Set 24-4

Fig. 24c

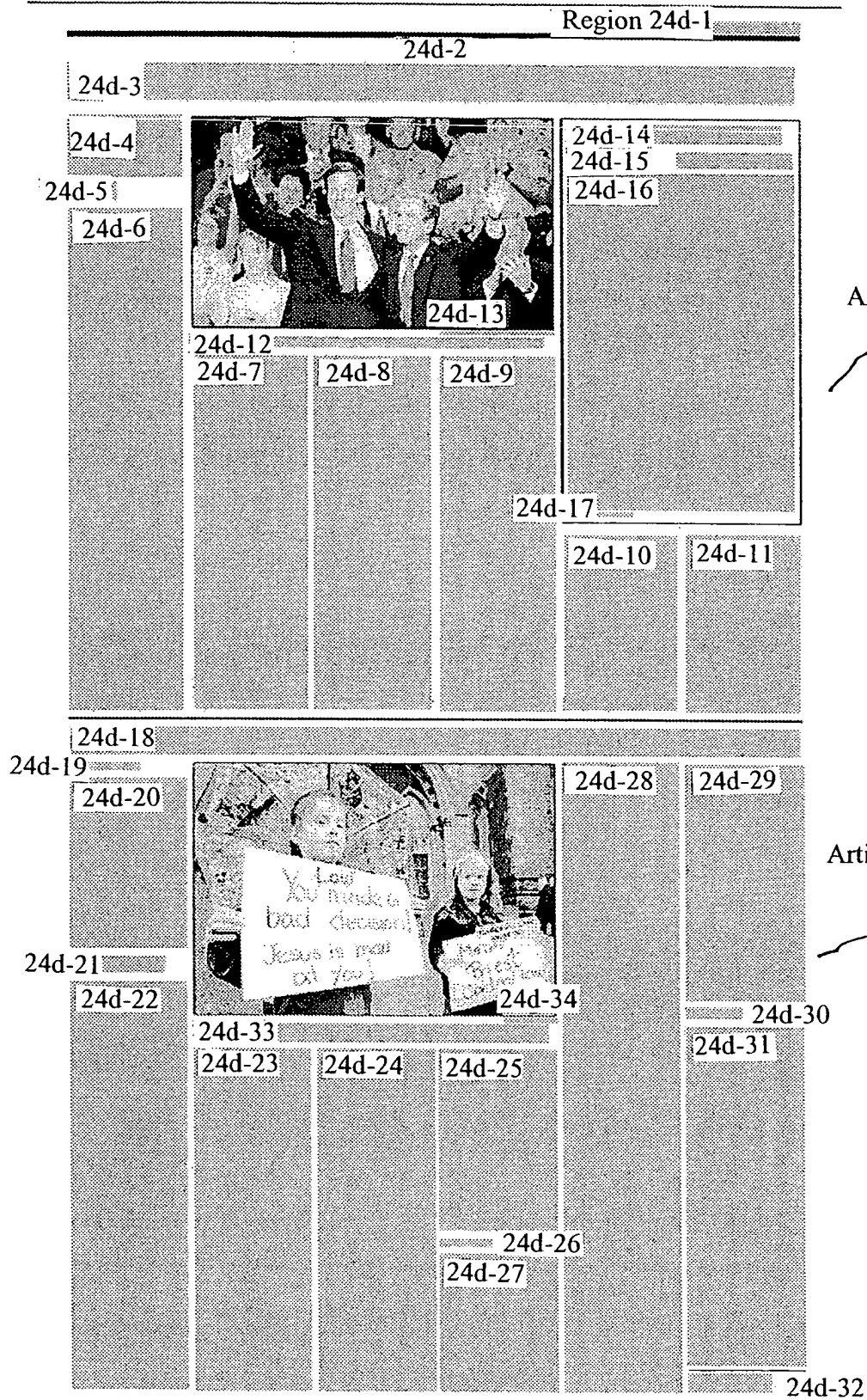


Fig. 24d



NASCAR
rookie's
1st win in
a gutsy one

USA TODAY

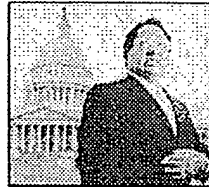
Diet drugs: An expanding market, ID



**Nancy Drew,
Hardy Boys
go audio**

Monday, April 23, 2002

Newsline



Miss. tribe shows how to go from bust to boom
The state's new gaming law is a key to economic development, say critics.

Schools alerted to Zippers
A warning to schools about a new type of zipper that could be used to smuggle weapons.

U.S. invasion of Iraq has begun

Organizer goes on house arrest

White House: Clinton election strategy

Today's drama: Is it over?

U.S. invasion of Iraq has begun

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White House: Clinton election strategy

Today's drama: Is it over?



T'wolves, Blazers swept away

The Lakers take care of Portland; Minnesota continues its playoff fury in NBA, 1-2, 8-0C



Siege at Arafat's offices to end

Israel, Palestinians accept U.S. plan

Lay Catholics are demanding more control of the church

Prolonged scandal of abuse, coverups has become a 'crisis of pastoral care'



Cover story

Spilled food a hazard at the wheel

Insurer says watch out, especially for hot coffee

Who's covered while driving?

Broadway fanatic breaks record by attending 100th show

Fig. 25a

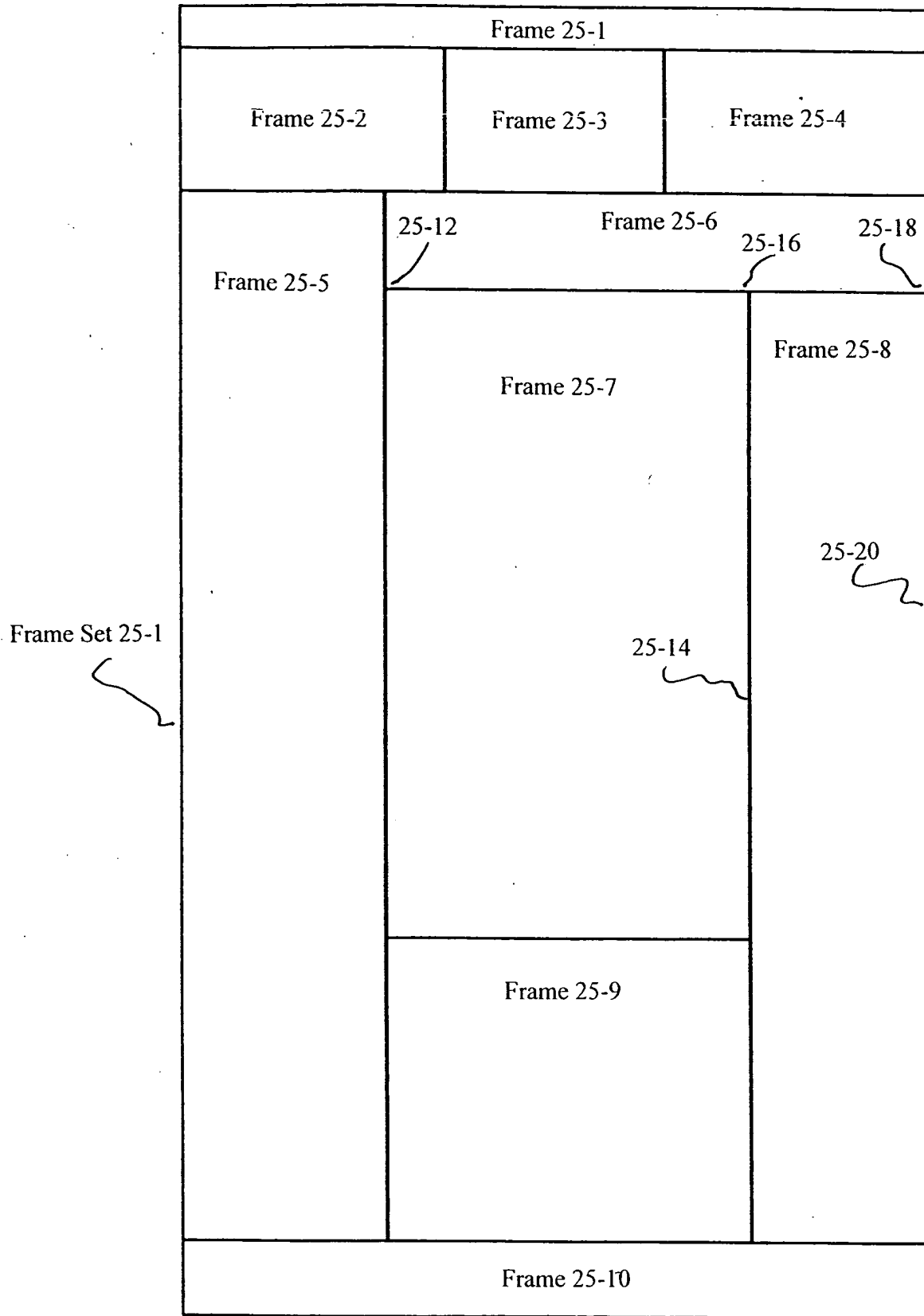


Fig. 25b

Frame 24-2

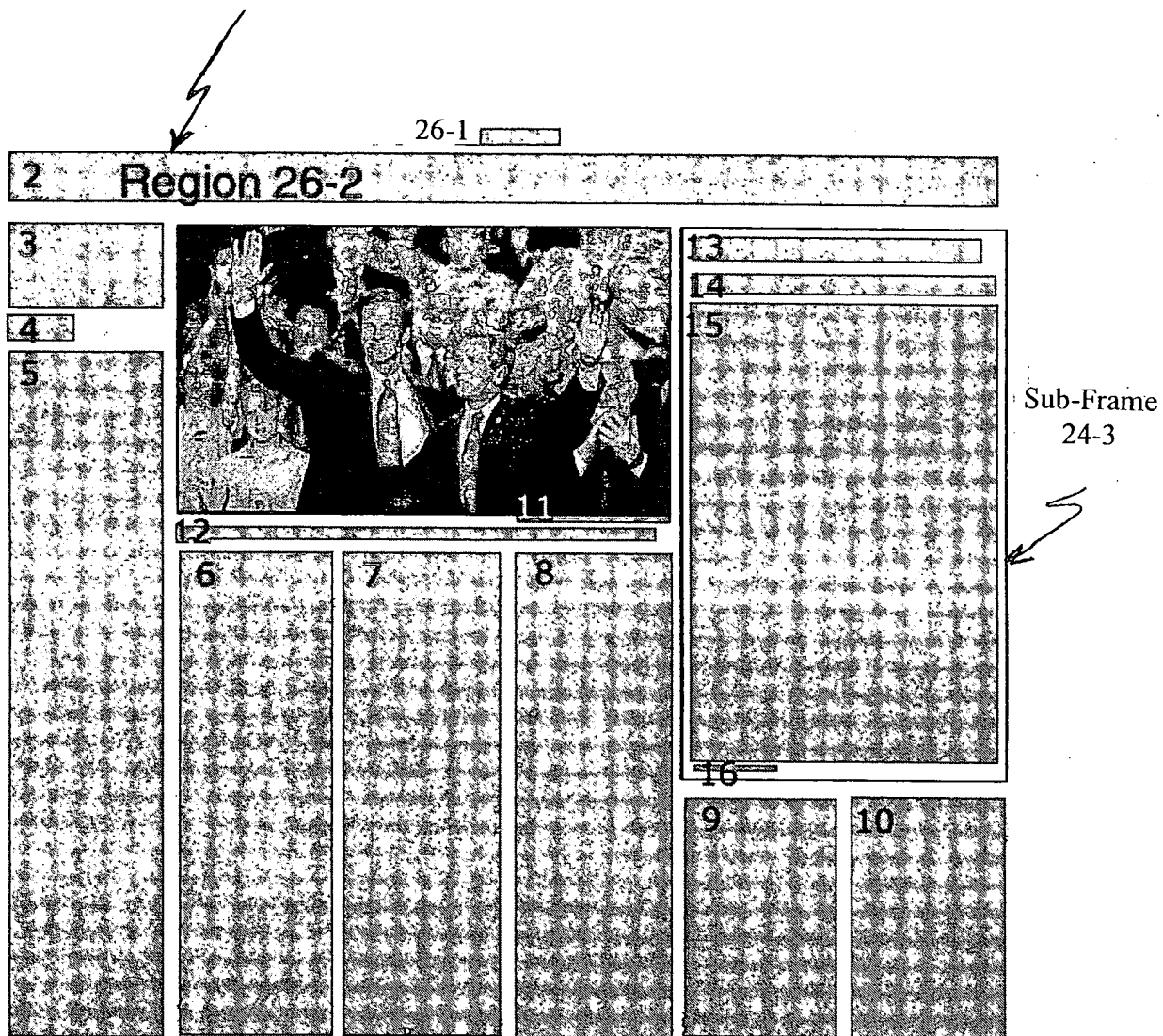



Fig. 26




Enter your account information,
or click "Create New Account":

Name:

Password:

Login Dialog

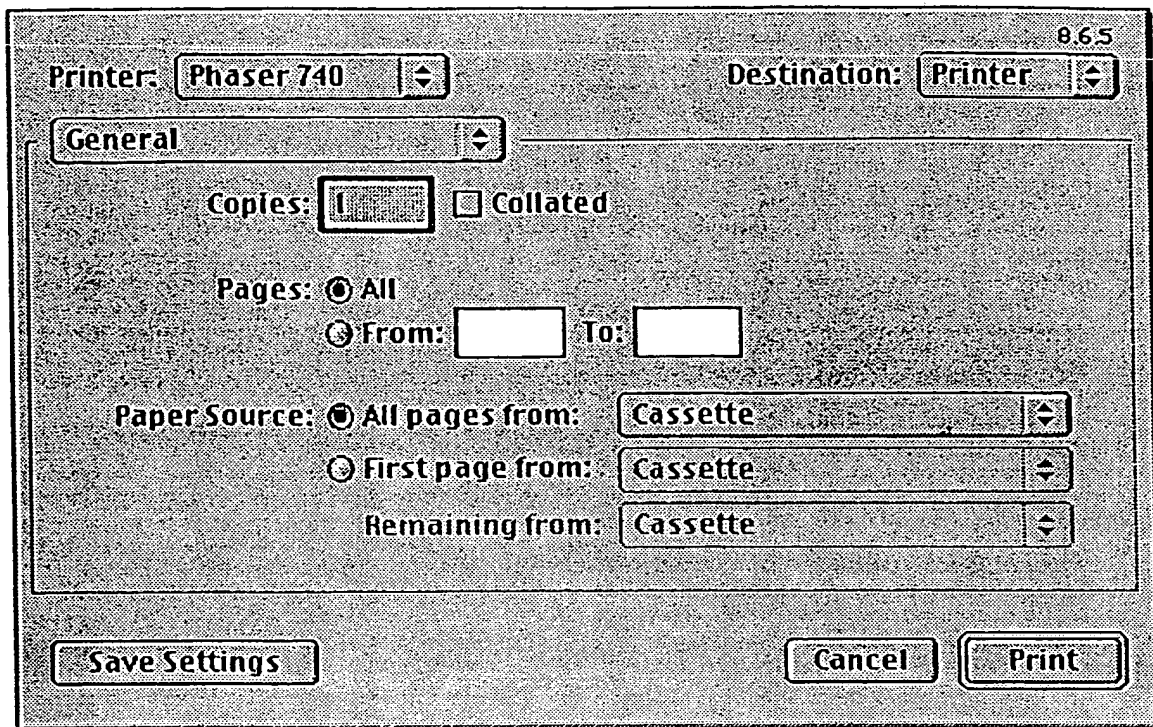
Fig. 27



That will cost \$0.35 to copy this. Will
you accept the charges?

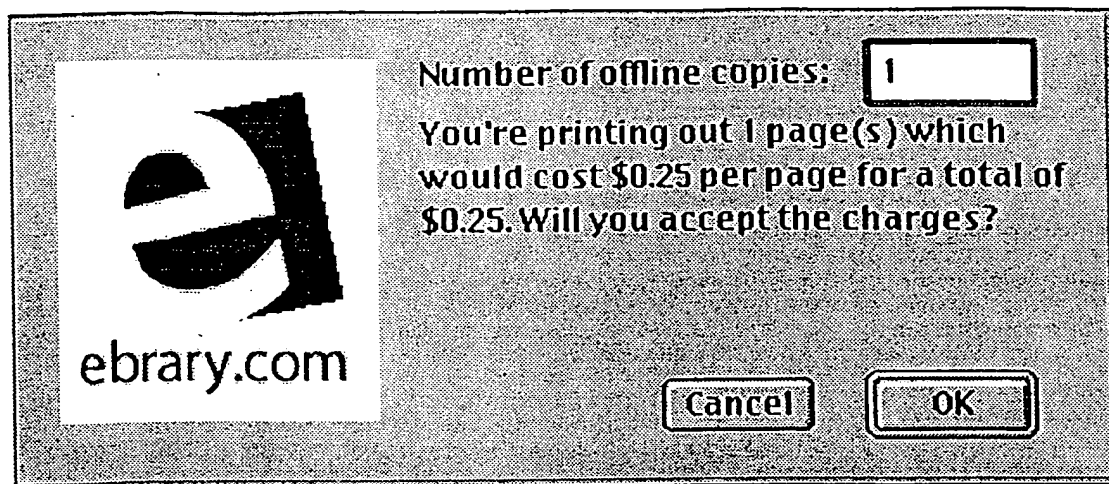
Copy Authorization Dialog

Fig. 28



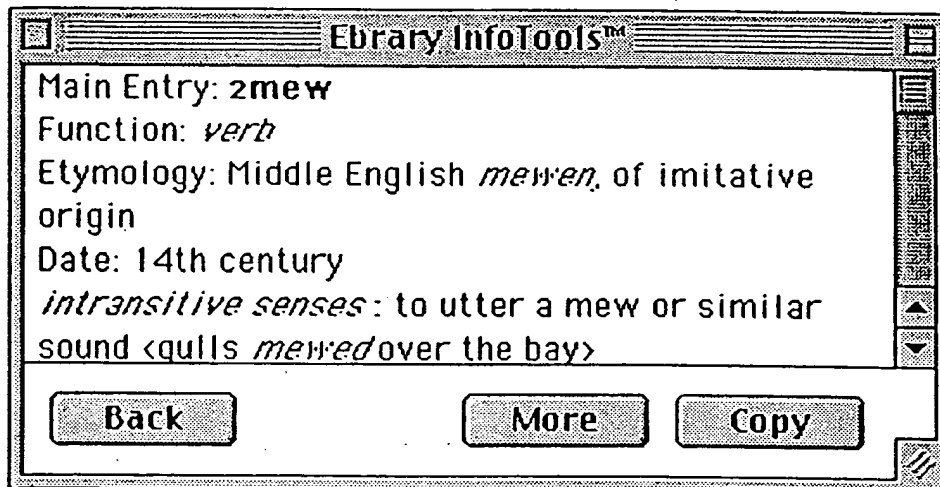
Standard Print Dialog

Fig. 29



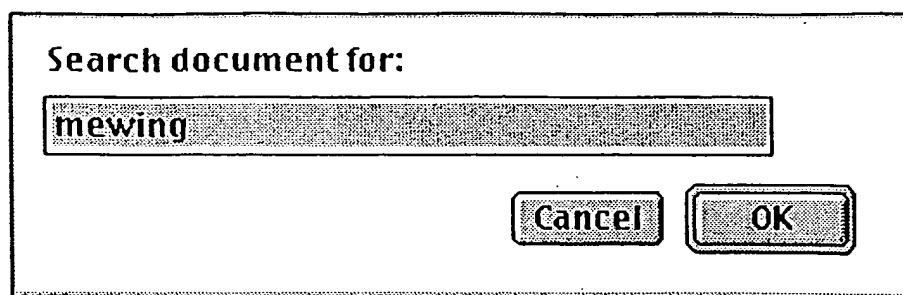
Print Authorization Dialog

Fig. 30



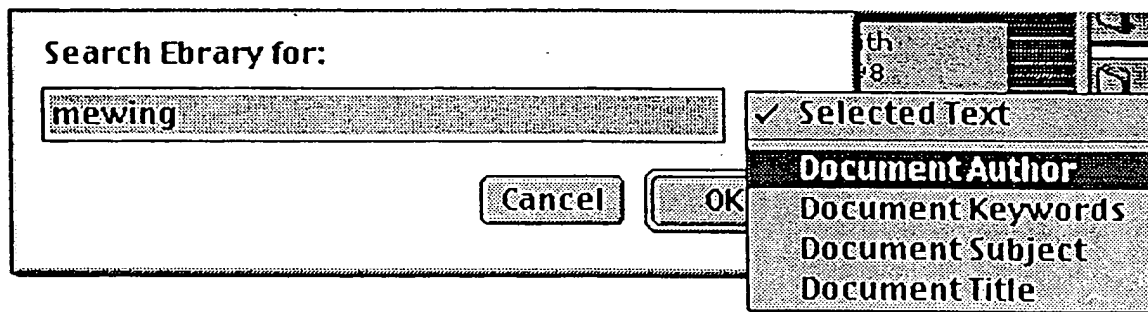
InfoTools Window

Fig. 31



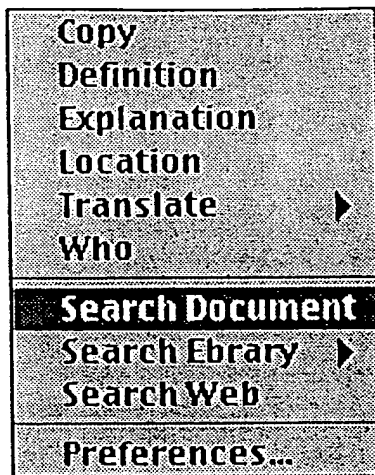
Search Document Dialog

Fig. 32



Search Ebrary Dialog

Fig. 33



InfoTools Menu

Fig. 34